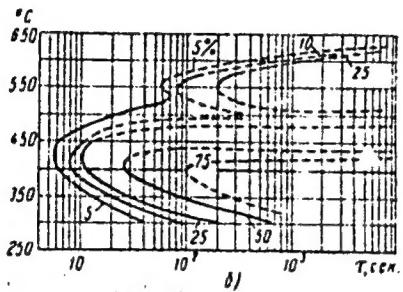
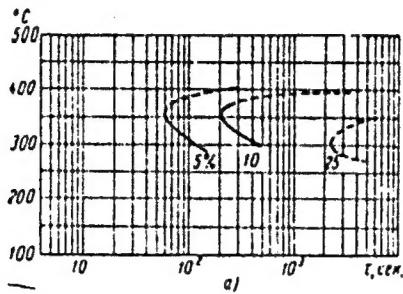


20262

Transformation of

S/129/61/000/003/008/011
E075/E335

Fig. 3:



Card 6/6

KRASOTSKAYA, S.N.; APAYEV, B.A.; YAKOVLEV, B.

Effect of alloying elements on the kinetics of isothermal decomposition
of residual austenite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4
no.8:100-107 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Thermal properties)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

ROZEN, B. A.; KRASOTSKAYA, N. N.; YAKOVLEV, B. B.

(Russian original)

Effect of aluminum, copper, and carbon on carbide formation
processes and graphitization during the quenching of hardened
steels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.6-1964 p.138-144.
(VFA 17:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy institut.

APAYKOV R. A. - V. I. Tikhonovich et al. TCHETN' D.V., inzh.; KRASOTSKAYA, S.N.,
kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

New conditions for the hardening of rapid steel. Trudy GPI
19 no. 1:17-23 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

KRASOTSKIY, A V

18 7
✓ Protection of apparatus against corrosion. K K 1-AE2 C
K.P. Shmidt, A. V. Krasotskiy, I. P. Reznikov, V. I. Kostylev,
and A. I. Vaynshteyn. U.S.P.R. 101,727, Nov. 20,
1965. To preserve the oxide film on the walls of app. in
which urea is synthesized from CO₂ and NH₃. O is continu-
ously supplied together with the CO₂. It is supplied either
as O or as air in amts. of 0.5-1% of the CO₂. M. Hush.

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Suggestion by A.V.Krasotskii and others. Prom.energ. 11 no.4:23-25
Ap '56. (Waste heat) (Hot-water supply) (MIRA 9:7)

1. KRASOV, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Collective Farms - Accounting
7. Quarterly financial statement of the collective farm. Kolkh. proizv. 12 no. 10
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In the country's steel smelting plants. Metallurg 9 no.5:24-
26 My '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

KRASOV, Anatoliy Pavlovich; TROFIMOV, Arkadiy Alekseyevich; STERLIN, Ya.B.,
retsenzent; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

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137 p.
(Railroads—Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

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Volgograd State University. Gor'kiy. Pol's'ev, I. G. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate in Geographical Sciences).

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Immunity and Infectious Allergy."

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Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

KRASOV, L. I.

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SD: Knizhnaya Letopis', № 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

KRASOV, L.I.

A survey of fungus diseases observed on trees and shrubs at the
botanical garden of Rostov. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.37:100-103 '60.

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1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Rostov-on-Don--Trees--Diseases and pests)
(Rostov-on-Don--Shrubs--Diseases and pests)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

KRASOV, L.I.

Hydrocortisone therapy in epicondylitis and styliciditis under out-patient conditions. Sov.med. 28 no.7:91-94 Jl '65.

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1. Poliklinika No.30 (glavnnyy vrach T.I.Gumnitskaya) Timiryazevskogo rayona, Moskva.

KRASOV, L.I.

In memory of Luka Illarionovich Volkov, 1886-1963. Bot. zhur.
49 no.9:1372-1374 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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KRASOV, L. I.

Hymenomycetes in the Rostov Botanical Garden, Biul. Glav. bot.
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KRASOV, L.I.

Diseases of trees and shrubs in Rostov-on-Don. Biul. Glav. bot.
sada no.46:87-90 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Rostov-on-Don--Woody plants--Diseases and pests)

BOBRIYEVICH, A.P.; BONDARENKO, M.N.; GNEVUSHOV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.;
SMIRNOV, G.I.; YURKEVICH, R.K.; SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik, nauchnyy
red.; VERSTAK, O.V., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Diamond deposits of Yakutia] Almaznye mestorozhdeniya I Akutii.
Nauchnyi red. V.S.Sobolev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1959. 526 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.; DUBOTOVKO, Yu.V.; D'YAKOVA, N.I.

Color of Yakutian diamonds. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol.
no.6:87-96 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.

Sinking precast slips without crosspieces. Transp. stroi. 9
no.9:19-22 S '59. (MIR 13:2)
(Shipyards—Equipment and supplies)
(Precast concrete construction)

KRASOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, inzh.; BURIN, Nikolay Ivenovich, inzh.;
KUDIKINA, Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Sectional pier on shell piles] Sbornyi prichal na svaiskh-obochkakh. Kaliningrad, Kaliningradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 84 p.
(MIRA 13:12)
(Kalininograd--Piers)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; BURIN, N.I.

Building precast reinforced concrete mooring structures in
the Kaliningrad harbor for fishing boats. Transp.stroi, 10
no.1t20-23 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kalininograd--Piers)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; LADYCHENKO, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Over-all mechanization of the submarine assembling of precast
reinforced concrete slips. Transp.stroi. 10 no.6:26-28 Je
'60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Svetloye--Shipyards--Equipment and supplies)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; KHASKHACHIKH, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Underwater assembly of precast slip ways on shell piles. Transp.
stroi. 12 no.3:26-30 Mr '62. (MIRA 16:11)

KRASOV, N.V.

Mechanical leveling of underwater stone beds. Transp.stroi. 13 no.
9:27-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo uchastka No.424 tresta Baltmorgidro-
stroy.

KRASOV, N.P.

Awarded a Second degree by the Exhibition of the Achievements
of the National Economy of the USSR. Trans. straj. 13 no. 11
70 B'63 (MIRA 1'87)

1. Naukhnaya SSSR-treata Radiotekhnika.

KRASOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of observations of the condition of a precast slip
during performance. Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:24.26 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KRASOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Underwater assembly of launching ways. Transp. stroi. 15 no.7;19-21
Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP7001401

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0077/0077

INVENTORS: Alekseyenko, A. V.; Berlin, V. M.; Krasov, P. A.; Litvinov, G. I.; Shelkov, V. V.; Oparin, V. L.; Remeznikov, A. I.; Stepanov, S. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: An assembly for welding internal joints of boiler shells. Class 21, No. 187906 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Design Engineering Institute of Chemical and Petroleum Apparatus Construction (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut tekhnologii khimicheskogo i neftyanogo apparatostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: welding, welding equipment, welding technology, seam welding;

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an assembly for welding internal joints of boiler shells. The assembly consists of a column with a frame mounted upon it. The frame carries an arm with a welding head placed on supporting rollers. To maintain a constant position of the electrode in respect to the seam surface, the welding head and arm are connected to one another by a hinge and a spring; (see Fig. 1). The latter assures a constant contact between the rollers and the boiler shell. The welding head is hinged to the bearing rollers which are rigidly connected to one another.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.037-477

ACC NR: AP7001401

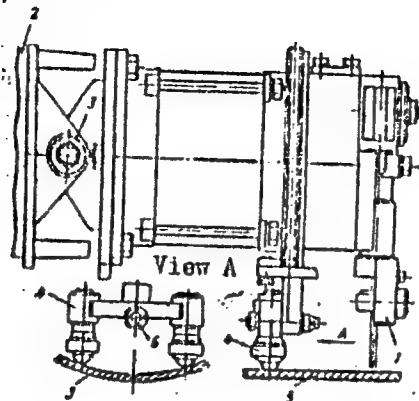


Fig. 1. 1 - welding head; 2 - arm; 3 - arm hinge; 4 - bearing rollers; 5 - boiler shell; 6 - hinge

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65

Card 2/2

LSAKORIN, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; ZUYEV, G.P.; KRASOV, V.G.; SMIRNOV, V.F.;
PIVOVAROV, F.Ya.

Mix-and-settle apparatus for the extraction of uranium and rare
metals from aqueous solutions. Atom. energ. 12 no.6:503-513 Je '62.
(Extraction apparatus) (MIRA 15:6)

LASKORIN, B.N.; SALAMATOV, I.I.; KRAZOV, V.G.; SMIRNOV, V.P.

TSE-60 centrifugal tubular superextractor for the extraction
recovery of nonferrous metals. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no. 2.372-
378 '62. (Nonferrous metals) (Extraction apparatus) (MIRA 15:9)

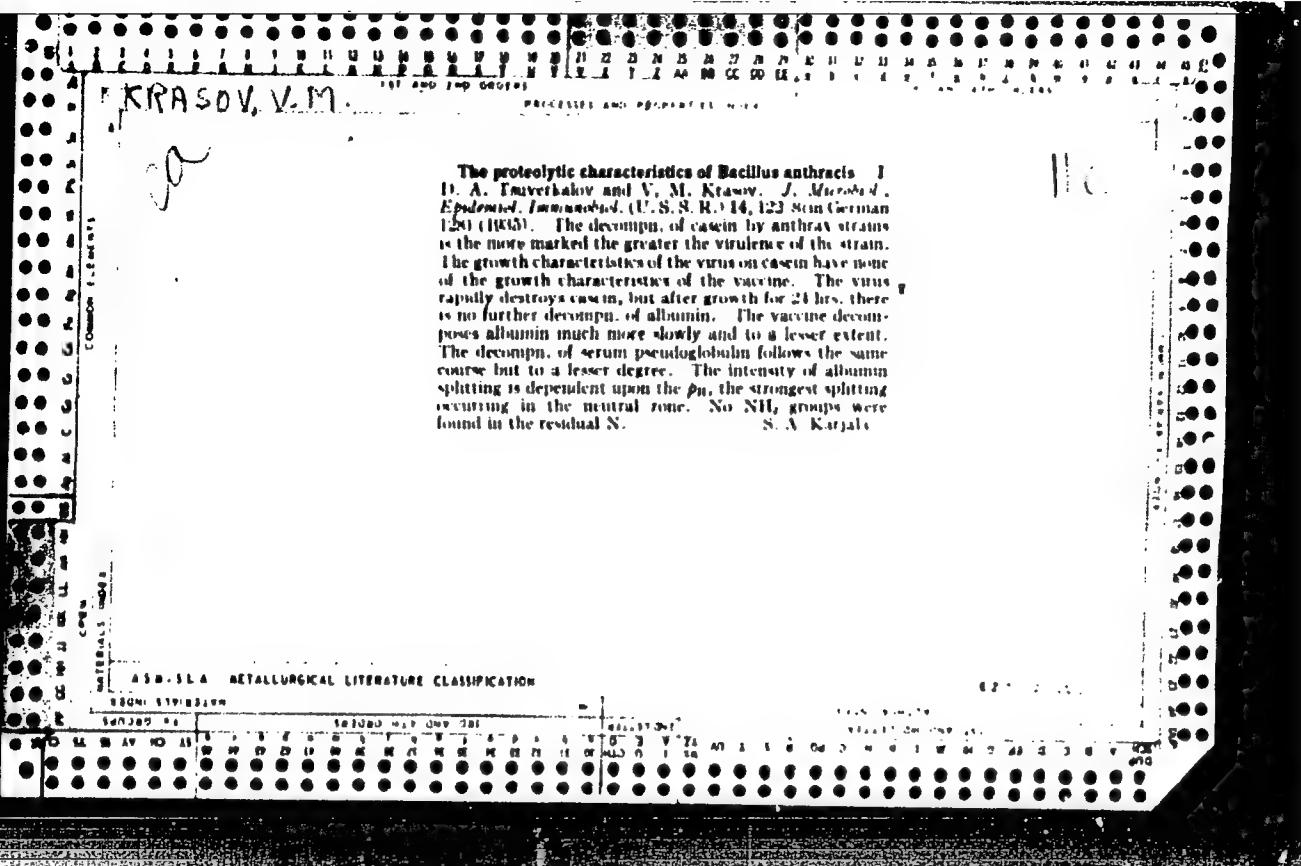
LASKORIN, B.N.; KHLUDENEV, I.K.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; KRASOV, V.G.

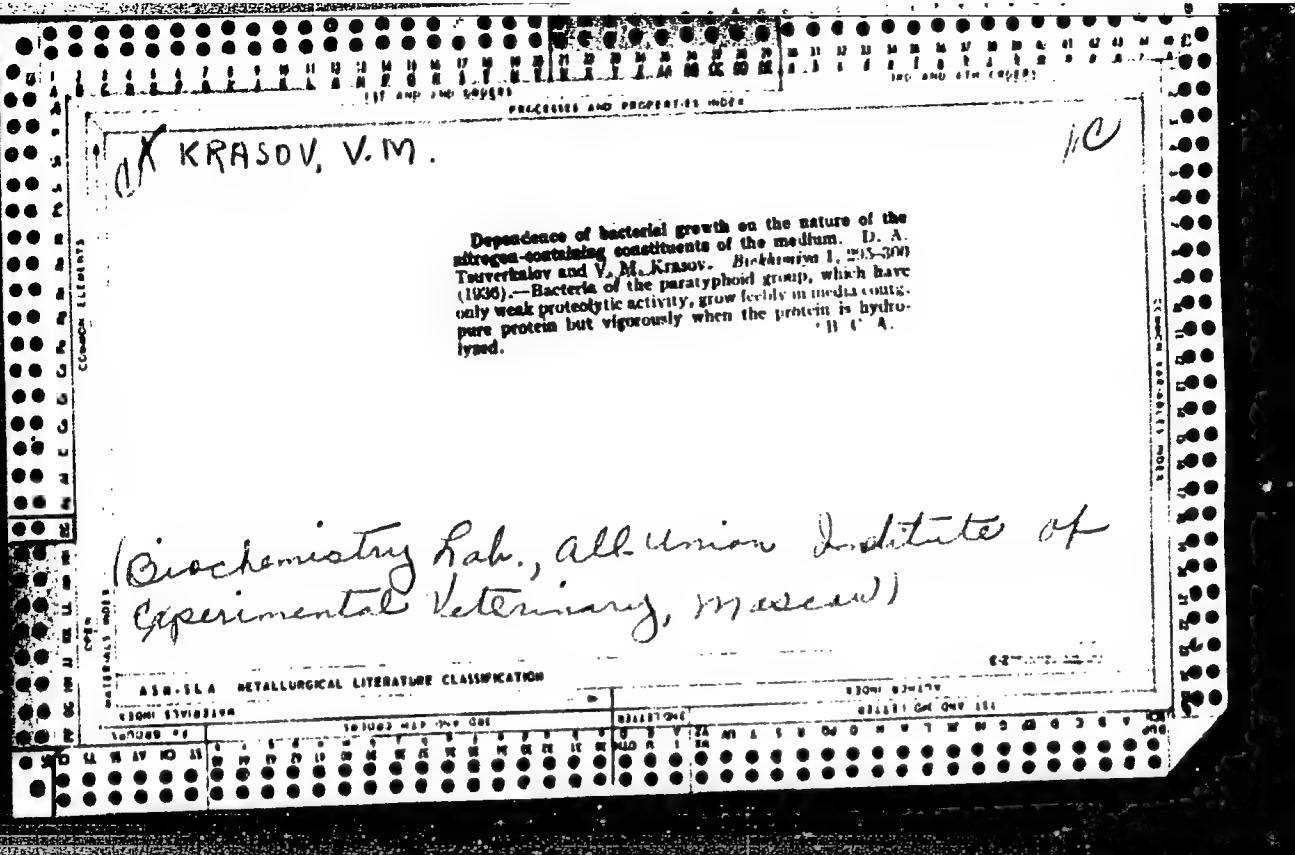
Methods for designing a mix-and-settle extractor. Ekstr.; teor.,-
prim.,app. no.2:264-283 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Extraction apparatus)

LASKORIN, B.N.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; KRASOV, V.G.

ER-350 countercurrent rotary extractor and means for increasing
its efficiency. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no. 2:361-371 '62.

(Extraction apparatus) (MIRA 15:9)





KRASOV, V. M.

62/49T49

USER/Medicine - Polysaccharides Nov/Dec 47
Medicine - Biochemistry

Properties of Polysaccharose Compounds in
Equine Plasma," V. N. Krasov, Biochem Lab,
All-Union Inst. of Experimental Vet Med, Mos-
cow, 7 pp

Biochim Vol III, No 6

Bol'shin's method can be used to isolate equine
polysaccharose compounds. Boiling plasma in
pepsin and trypsin increases the polysaccharose
yield two times. This substance has a very
weak antigenic activity. After degradation
with phenol (Morgan's method) equine:

62/49T49

USER/Medicine - Polysaccharides Nov/Dec 47
(Contd)

polysaccharose can be mixed with other
albumin in forming a specific equine antigen.
Submitted 22 Feb 47.

62/49T49

KRASOV, V. M.

KRASOV, V. M., Candidate of Biological Sciences. "Properties of a Polysaccharide Complex from Plasma of a Horse."

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 24; No. 9; September 1947; uncl.
TABCON

KRASOV,V.M.

PA 61T58

USSR/Medicine - Animals - Diseases Jan 1948
Medicine - Veterinary Medicine

"Results of Tests With Brucellosis-Hydrolysate Used as an Allergic Reagent for Brucellosis Diagnosis," V. M. Krasnov, Candidate Biol Sci, All-Union Inst Experimental Vet, 4 pp

"Veter" No 1

Describes results of tests conducted with two brucellosis allergic reagents: 1) abortin, and 2) brucellate. Former is more effective on cattle, but brucellosis-hydrolysate is most active, specific, and most modern allergic reagent for brucellosis diagnosis. This reagent does not bring about any harmful after-effects in animals.

61T58

KRASOV, V. M.

The role of polysaccharides in antigen specificity of higher organisms. V. M. Krasov. *Veterinariya* 25, No. 1, 28(1980); cf. *ibid.* 23, No. 9, 30(1975). Chicken egg protein yields a polysaccharide which after combination with bacterial protein from *Brucella abortus* rmp gives a sharp precipitin reaction with sterile rabbit serum after immunization by the same prep., and a similar reaction occurs with the egg protein itself. Hence the antigen specificity is assured with the polysaccharide.

V. M. Kosolapoff

KRASOV, V. M.

116

Adsorption of the virus of a typical avian plague. V. M. Krasov. Veterinariya 26, No. 9, 34 (1949).—Adsorption of the virus by Al(OH)₃ varies with different specimens of Al(OH)₃, in dependence on pH, concn. of Al, stability of the gel, etc. Max. adsorption of 92% is achieved in some cases. Lowering of Al(OH)₃ concn. in the gel below 0.2% lowers the adsorption sharply. Diln. of the virus specimen increases percentage adsorption, but lowers the absolute amt. of adsorbed protein. The process is reversible and the protein is desorbed by shaking with buffer solns. Preliminary communication without detailed data.
G. M. Kosolupoff

KRASOV, V. M.

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis

Swine, Diseases

JUL 50

"Allergic Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Swine," V. M. Krasov, Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Experimental Vet Med, 6 pp ; "Veterinariya" No 7

Conducts series of tests on effectiveness of diagnosis of brucellosis by allergic reaction using brucellohydrolyzate, developed at Krasov's institute by Prof D. A. Tsuverkalov, and himself, and brucellizate on various groups of swine. Finds allergic reactions more reliable than agglutination

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis (Contd)

JUL 50

reaction on swine. Finds brucellohydrolyzate to be best preparation for allergic diagnosis of brucellosis in swine and advises using it in conjunction with agglutination reaction. Includes four tables.

161791

161791

KRASOV, V. M., Cand. of Biol. Sci.
All-Union Inst. of Exptl. Vet. Med.

"Comparative evaluation of "brucellisat" and "brucellobhydrolisat
VIEV" in allergy diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep and goats."
SO: Veterinarija 27(3), 1950, p. 23

KRASOV, V. M.

Jul 53

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis
Veterinary

"The Procedure for Administering and Evaluating
an Allergy Reaction Using the VIEV Brucello-Hy-
drolysate Preparation," V.M. Krasov, Cand of Biol
Sci, VIEV

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 7, pp 17-22

Description of the correct procedure for admin-
istering the allergy test for brucellosis in
domestic animals and interpreting its results.
A brief seminar in the proper use of the new do-
mestic prep by veterinary workers is advocated.
Illustrated by photographs.

273359

Krasov, V. M.

USSR / Diseases of Farm animals. General Problems.

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101324

Author : Krasov, V. M.

Inst : Kuzkh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute.

Title : Using Filter Paper Electrophoretic Methods in Veterinary Medicine.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazakhk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 357-356.

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

MEZENCHUK, Ye.A.; KRASOV, V.M.; SPIRIDONOV, M.I.; KATSOV, S.B.

Change in the blood protein fractions during the treatment of
rheumatic fever. Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.4:28-32 '63.

(SHM 17:5)

J. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchii - doksent Ye.
A. Mezenchuk) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i biokhimicheskoy
laboratorii (zaveduyushchii - V.M. Krasov) Kazakhskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo veterinarnogo instituta.

NAUMOV, G.A., inzh.; POTAPENKO, B.T. [deceased]; GAGANOV, N.I.; KRASOV, V.Ya.

Assembly of large hollow shore protection units on slips. Gidr.
stroi. 34 no.11:6-9 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KRASOV, Yu.; SALTYKOV, I.

School of wonders. IUn.tekh. 5 no.7:26-29 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Radio—Apparatus and supplies)
(Models and modelmaking)

GORBACHEVA, V.O.; KRASOVA, I.I.; TOWAREVA, L.G.; POTEKINA, Z.I.;
MIKHAYLOV, N.V.

Morphological characteristics of a stabilized capron fiber.
Khim. volok. no.3:19-23 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

KRASOVA, T.K. (Moskva)

Work of the physiotherapy room in a stomatology department. Stomatologija
39 no.6:60 N-D '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(STOMATOLOGY) (THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

KRASOVA, T.K. (Moskva)

Single-stage treatment of deep dental caries under the control
of electro-odontodiagnosis. Stomatologiya 43 no. 1835-36 Ja-F'54

27
Determination of germanium in low concentrations. M. J. M. G. Kratik and F. Kralovec (Inst. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). Powder Metall. Sci. Engg. 2, 115 (1960). See C.A. 60, 81405. R. Plastic

KRASOVEC, F.

YUGOSLAVIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of High Molecule D-9
Substances

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 3310

Author : Krasovec, F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Polymolecularity of Specimens of Polyvinyl Chloride Samples
with Different Degree of Conversion.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst, 1956, 3, 203-211

Abstract : Curves are obtained for the distribution of the molecular weight M for polyvinyl chloride with various degrees of polymerization. The samples were rid of impurity and separated by partial precipitation from 0.4% solution of tetrahydrofuran. Water was used as the precipitant. An osmotic and viscosimetric measurement was made of the unseparated samples, and also of the individual fractions. At 20°C, the characteristic viscosity for all specimens with M_n ranging from 20,000 to 120,000 can be represented as $[\eta] = 0.83 \times 10^{-2} M^{0.84}$. From the relation between the specific viscosity and the concentration it follows that the polyvinyl chloride molecules in tetrahydrofuran have the forms of rings, which are randomly distributed in magnitude and which are penetrable for the solvent.

Card : 1/1 buted in magnitude and which are penetrable for the solvent.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 3302

Author : Krasovec, F., Peterlin, A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0008
Influence of Molecular Weight on Glass Temperature and Related Properties of Polyvinyl Chloride.

100

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 213-223

Abstract : The authors determine the specific volume, the glass temperature, and the coefficient of thermal expansion of nine fractions of polyvinyl chloride with molecular weight M ranging from 18,600 to 90,000. It is found that the above properties depend on M : the specific volume and the coefficient of thermal expansion increase linearly with increasing $1/M$, while the glass temperature diminishes correspondingly. These relations remain the same for homogeneous and for poly-dispersed specimens, if the data are plotted on a graph as a function of the numerical average of M . On the basis of the measurements, the authors have calculated tentative coefficients of thermal expansion of the middle and end groups of polyvinyl chloride in the solid and liquid states.

Card

Distr: 4E3b/4E2c(j)

1-9ay(NB)

/ Characterization of a vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer. J. P. Kraljovec (Inst. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). Varnik Sloven. kemi. druzina 4, 97-101(1957).—A sample of vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate (13%) copolymer was fractionated in 10 fractions ranging from 18,000 to 147,000 mol. wt., and their intrinsic viscosity, mol. wt., and chem. compn. detd. The differential mol. wt. distribution curve showed a narrow distribution with respect to mol. wt. and had a distinct max. at the 35,000 mol. wt. fraction. The chem. compn. of the fractions varied so that their vinyl acetate content decreased the higher the mol. wt. The k' values evaluated by means of the Huggins equation (C.A. 37, 194) indicate that in tetrahydrofuran soln. the copolymer mols. represent random coils, penetrable by the solvent. The χ values decreased with increasing mol. wt. The relation between intrinsic viscosity and mol. wt. in tetrahydrofuran at $20 \pm 0.01^\circ$ is given by the equation: $[\eta] = 9.59 \times 10^{-3} \times M^{0.4}$, applicable only between the 30,000 and 150,000 mol. wt. range.

N. Plavšič

F. KRASOWIC
Distr: bE2c(j)

6
2-May
1

Turbidimetric titration of polymer solutions. P. Krahovec, N. Vrana, and A. Peterlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Rept. (Ljubljana) 4, 166-73 (1957).—A method of detg. the mol. wt. distribution in unfractionated samples of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) is described. A precipitant (a 9:1 mixt. of gasoline (b.p. 90-103°) and CCl_4) is added gradually to a dil. soln. of I in cyclohexanone. The turbidity of the soln. is measured as a function of the change in the intensity of scattered light. The scattered light is directly proportional to the amount of pptsd. polymer, and its dependence on the vol. of added precipitation is detd. The method is calibrated by titrating solns. of homogeneous fractions of known mol. wt., and plotting their solv. curves. From these the relation between the amt. of precipitant added and the mol. wt. are found, making possible the graphical detn. of distribution curves.

Lore L. Holmes

19

1 / Dilatometric and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of polyethylene with different branching and crystallinity. A. Peterlin, B. Vukajlovic, B. Pirkmaier, and I. Levstek (Univ. Lubljana, Yugoslavia). *Makromol. Chem.* 37, 231-42 (1960) (in English).—Dilatometric measurements were made between room temp. and immediately below the m.p.; they showed that the curves of 1st heating differ from those of subsequent cooling in all samples except of monocryst. prepn. Nuclear magnetic resonance (N.M.R.) was measured with low-resolution equipment to det. the derivation of absorption curve in 20° intervals from -170° to m.p. Samples studied were unbranched Marlex 50 and unbranched Du Pont polyethylenes; these gave ratio of the CH₃ end groups together with d., m. index, viscosity no. A sharp m.p. without relaxation phenomena in pure crystals was found by dilatometric investigation while N.M.R. reveals that the mobility of polyethylene chains is irreversibly increased by heating above 72°. Branched samples have remains of a narrow line; its intensity is proportional to the CH₃/CH₂ ratio, even at -170°. N.M.R. spectra are given.

Arthur Lyman

KRASOVEC, Franc, inz., strucni saradnik (Ljubljana, Kosovelova 75)

Polymerization of vinyl chloride with gamma rays. Tehnika
Jug 17 no.7; Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac l no.7:1253-1256 Jl '62.

1. Strucni saradnik Nuklearnog instituta "Jozef Stefan",
Ljubljana.

KRASOVIC, F.

Influence of the reagents structures on the extraction of
lanthanide ions. Cront chem acta 35 no.4:A17-A18 '73.

1. Institute "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

KRASOVEC, F.

Extraction and separation of metal ions by phosphinic acids;
abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10 492-493 '64

1. The Jozef Stefan Nuclear Institute, Ljubljana.

GORBATOVA, Z., inzhener; KRASOVICH, Ye., inzhener.

Underground haulage in the Zhdanov mine. Mast. ugl. 3 no.6: 16
Je '54. (MIRA 7:7)
(Karaganda Basin--Mine haulage) (Mine haulage--Karaganda
Basin)

KRASOVICH, Ys., inzhener.

Metallic flexible supports in Karaganda. Mast.ugl. 3 no.9:12
S'54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Karaganda basin—Mine timbering)

GORBATOVA, Z. inzhener; KRASOVICH, Y., inzhener

Efficiency workers are developing the mine surface. Mast. ugl.
3 no.12:19 D 154. (MLRA 8:6)
(Karaganda Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KRASOVICH, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; IOFFE, S.Ye., redaktor; SAVICH, M.P.,
redaktor; OYSTRAKH, V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Creative initiative of innovators; the work practice of A.Akmagambetov's combine brigade at the Gorbachev Mine] Tvorcheskaya initiativa novatorov; iz opyta raboty kombainovoi brigady A.Akmagambetova shakhty im. Gorbacheva. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 17 p.
(Coal mines and mining)

(MIRA 9:10)

KRASOVINA, T.S.

FEDOTOVA, A.M.; BRAGINSKAYA, V.P.; KRASOVINA, T.S.

Neuro-humoral dynamics in scarlet fever. *Pediatriia, Moskva no.6:34-38*
Nov-Dec 1953.
(CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Pathology Division (Scientific Supervisor -- Prof. N. M. Nikolayev) and the Infectious Clinic (Scientific Supervisor -- Honored Worker in Science A. I. Dobrokhotova, Corresponding Member AMS USSR) of the Institute of Pediatrics (Director -- Prof. M. N. Kasantseva), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KRASOVITOV, V. K.

"The Problem of the Treatment of Scalping," Khirurgiya, No.3, 1948

Chair Operative Surgery, Kuban' Med Inst

KRASOVITOV, Vladimir Konstantinovich.

Kuban State Medical Inst. Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 25 October 1954, in the Council of the Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni Korov, of his dissertation entitled: "Gunshot Injuries of the Pelvo-Femoral Joint."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 12, 28 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

KRASOVITOV, V.K.

[Resection of the hip joint] Resektsiya tazobedrennogo sostava.
[Krasnodar] Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 124 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(HIP JOINT--SURGERY)

KRASOVITOV, V.K., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Surgery for diverticula of the thoracic esophagus. Vest.khir. ?7
no.3:103-106 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:?)

1. Iz Krasnodarskogo krayevogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy
voyny (nach. I.V.Petrov)
(THORAX, diverticula
surg., of thoracic portion)

KRASOVITOV, .V.K., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

A new approach in plastic surgery of the perineal section of the cavernous portion of urethra. Urologia 22 no.3:39-40 My-Je '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Krasnodarskogo krasnogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nach. I.V.Petrov)

(URETHRA, wounds and inj.

surg. repair of perineal cavernous segment)

KRASOVITOV, Vladimir Konstantinovich, prof.; ACEYENKO, I.A., red.;
YAVTUSHENKO, M., tekhn.red.

[Late results of gunshot wounds of the hip joint] Otdalennye
rezul'taty ognestrel'nykh povrezhdenii tazobedrennogo sustava.
Maikop, Adygeiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 196 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(HIP JOINT--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRASOVITOV, V. K., prof.

On the problem of the interpretation of indications for radical surgery in cancer of the lung. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:149-152 '61.

1. Katedra po operativna khirurgiia na Meditsinskiia institut, Kuban.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS surg) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KRASOVITOV, V.K. (Krasnodar, ul. Krasnaya, d.33, kv.73)

Congenital absence of the pericardium. Grud. khir. 5 no.2:
109-110 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.;
EDEL'SHTEYN, R.I.; SAVITSKAYA, E.K.; PARKHOMENKO, L.I.; DERKACH, V.S.,
professor, direktor; ZIMINA, O.I.; SOKOLOV, G.S.; ISTOMINA, I.D.;
GORDIYENKO, Ye.O.; KLYUCHNIKOVA, L.Sht; MADTOKA, V.L.; KOCHINA, V.N.;
AVTONOMOVA, L.V.; BEREZUB, L.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.; BELAYA, O.S.;
SAVCHENKO, A.M.

Study of efficacy of the enteral immunization against dysentery. Authors'
abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. I.I.Mechnikova v
Khar'kove.
(Dysentery)

ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; STAROBINETS, G.M.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.; ROMASHKO,
Yu.V.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.

Experience in cupping foci of epidemic hepatitis in children's
preschool establishments. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:724-725 N-D '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Ukrainskiy institut usovershenstvo-
vaniya vrachey i Khar'kovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiolog-
cheskaya stantsiya.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; PETRENKO, N.D.; ZHUK, A.S.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.N.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Studies on the efficiency of enteral immunization against dysentery with poly-antigen immunogen; authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:32-33 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i sывороток имени Мечникова (дир.кандидат биологических наук Г.П.Черкас) и Khark'kovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (главный врач А.И.Стул'ников)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control,
*poly-antigen immunogen)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

*poly-antigen immunogen in prev. of bacillary dysentery)

KRASOVITSKAYA, M.L.

Articles on public health received by the editor: State of sanitation
in Izhevsk. Gig. i san. 23 no.12:75 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(ISHEVSK--SANITATION)

K R A S O U I T S K A Y A , R . M .

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 30V/2225
Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rabot; shornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection Of Articles, No.2) Moscow, Standardizatsiya, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Komitet standartov, ser. 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Kondr'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gauges for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 123 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, ser. 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministerov SSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes were VNIIM - Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologicheskiy in-t D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology named D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of VNIIM - Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut standartov, ser. 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIKP - Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvennyy in-t met. i Izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1929; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tehnicheskikh radiotekhnicheskikh imen. V.A. Kavalerova (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physico-technical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; NGRMP Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy in-t izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGRMP - Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvennyy in-t izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Standard Optical Pyrometers for Measuring Temperatures up to 6000°C

Krasovitskaya, E.M. (KhDIMP). Investigation of Radiation Pyrometers in Order to Increase the Accuracy of Their Calibration 76
Kondr'a, V.Y., V.A. Koval'evskiy, Ye. A. Ivanov, G.L. Zotel', V.N. Andreev, I.A. Avan'ev (KhDIMP). Using Objective Photometry in the Reproduction of Temperature Scales 77
Lapina, E.A. (VNIIM). Using Objective Photometry in the 100-3000°C Temperature Range 77
Lapina, E.A. (VNIIM). Designing and Studying Standard Tungsten Pyrometer Lamps 78
Lapina, E.A., A.M. Gordov, and I.I. Kirilenkov (VNIIM). Designing a Standard Color Pyrometer 79
Gordov, A.N., I.I. Kirilenkov, and E.A. Lapina (VNIIM). Developing a New Method of Checking Optical Pyrometers 79
Card 16/27

11.3600 also 2308

S/126/60/010/006/006/022
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Kantor, P.B., Krasovitskaya, R.M. and Kiseliⁱ, A.N.

TITLE: Determination of Enthalpy and Specific Heat of Beryllium in the 600 to 2200°K Temperature Range

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.6,
pp.835-837

TEXT: Using twice-distilled beryllium, the present authors measured the enthalpy H of specimens of this metal in the solid state (600 to 1560°K), in the region of the solid \rightarrow liquid transformation, and in the liquid state (1560 to 2166°K). From the experimental data, the coefficients of the equations for H and specific heat C_p of beryllium, were determined by the method of consecutive approximations. The appropriate equations for the solid state are given by

$$H_T - H_{298.16} = 4.322T + 1.09 \times 10^{-3} T^2 - 1490 \text{ cal/g.at} \quad (1)$$

$$C_p = 4.322 + 2.18 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ cal/}^{\circ}\text{C g.at} \quad (1a)$$

(600 - 1560°K)

Card 1/2

S/126/60/010/006/006/022
E193/E483

Determination of Enthalpy and Specific Heat of Beryllium in the
600 to 2200°K Temperature Range
and for the liquid state by

$$H_T - H_{298.16} = 6.079T + 2.569 \times 10^{-4} T^2 + 1327 \text{ cal/g.at} \quad (2)$$

$$C_p = 6.079 + 5.138 \times 10^{-4} T \text{ cal/}^{\circ}\text{C g.at} \quad (2a)$$

(1560 - 2200°K) X

The melting point of beryllium was found to be $1557 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{K}$. the
latent heat of melting being $3520 \pm 80 \text{ cal/g.at}$. The results of
the present investigation were in close agreement with those
obtained by L.Losanna (Ref.3). There are 1 figure, 1 table and
7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute
of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960
Card 2/2

15.2630

26341
S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B127/B102

AUTHORS: Krasovitskaya, R. M., Kantor, P. B., Kan, L. S.,
Kandyba, V. V., Kutsyna, L. M., and Fomichev, Ye. N.

TITLE: Determination of enthalpy and specific heat of boron oxide
in the range 1000-2200°K

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1499-1501

TEXT: The authors studied a sample prepared by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union
Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). In
order to dry the preparation which contained 0.01-0.02% Mg and water, it
was slowly heated within 7-8 hr to 600-700°C at a pressure of 10^{-2} mm Hg.
It was kept for about 5 hr at this temperature. A formation of bubbles was
initially observed which ceased during heating. The sample was then heated
up to 1000°C, during one hour, and looked then like colorless transparent
glass. Investigation was carried out by means of a massive calorimeter

Card 1/4

26341
S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B137/B102

Determination of enthalpy and specific ...

which consisted of an aluminum block 30 kg with lateral Pt-resistance thermometer. The aluminum block was hermetically enclosed in a vessel which was connected with a vacuum system. Cooling was performed by a double water jacket kept at $25 \pm 0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$. A vacuum furnace was used for heating, consisting of an electric heater (a graphite tube of 600 mm length and 45 mm diameter), which was surrounded by coaxially arranged cylindrical screens of graphite, tantalum, molybdenum and steel. The temperature was measured by means of a Pt-Rh-Pt thermocouple and an optical 3011-51 (EOP-51) pyrometer. Visual readings were made through a window in the furnace. The error of temperature measurement did not exceed 0.1% up to 1700°K and 0.3% up to 2300°K . The apparatus was evacuated to 10^{-4} mm Hg and then filled with argon (15-20 mm Hg) during the experiment. The ampuls were made from platinum which does not react with B_2O_3 up to 1650°K . Molybdenum was also suitable.

At temperatures above 1600°K the argon pressure was increased to 600-700 mm Hg. The results of measurement are summarized in the Table. The following interpolation formula was used: $H_T - H_{298.16} = 30.54T + 11920 \text{ cal/mole}$ and $C_p = 30.54 \text{ cal/mole}\cdot\text{degree}$ (1000 - 2150°K). There are 1 table and

Card 2/4

26341

S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B127/B102

Determination of enthalpy and specific...

9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: K. Keller, Contributions to the data of theor. Metallurgy, X, 1949. Ref. 2: I. C. Southard: J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 63, 347, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 3/4

KRASOVITSKAYA, S. YE.

DECEASED
C 1961

1962/5

SEE ILC

CHEMISTRY
(PATHOLOGY)

KRASOVITSKAYA, T. I.

177T18

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion

Feb 51

"Brief Communication: Effect of the Concentration of Acids on Their Aggressiveness With Respect to Carbon Steels," S. A. Balezin, T. I. Krasovitskaya

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 2, pp 197-202

Studied rate at which 8 steels contg different amt of C, Si, Mn, P, S, Cu were dissolved by H_2SO_4 , HCl, and CH_3COOH . From Novikov's formula derived quant relation $\sigma = K \cdot a^n$ for wide range of concn of above acids, where σ is rate of corrosion, a is activity of acid, K and n are const $n = 0.67$ for H_2SO_4 , 0.85 for HCl, 0.33 for CH_3COOH .

177T18

ca

9

The effect of the concentration of acids upon their attacking carbon steels. N. A. Balanu and I. I. Krasnitzkaya. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 213-17 (1951) (English translation).—The relationship between the concn. of acids and the soln. of steels was investigated with 8 different steels with C between 0.05 and 0.9% and Si, Mn, P, S, Cu in varying amounts, and can be expressed by the formula $\sigma = K\alpha^n$, where K and n are const. When steel is dissolved in H_2SO_4 , K rises from 25.39 to 61.6 with rising % C, in HCl from 1.88 to 4.50, and in CH_3COOH from 0.033 to 0.285. The values of n are 0.67, 0.85, and 0.23, resp., for the 3 acids, α is the activity coeff. of the acid.

M. Hartenhein

SOV/137-58-9-19494

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 194 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasovitskaya, T.I.

TITLE: The Dissolution of Metals in Acids (Rastvorenije metallov v kislotakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rabot, Mosk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 5, pp 38-51

ABSTRACT: A review is adduced on the mechanism of the dissolution of metals in acids and the mechanism of the action of inhibitors in acid media. Theories on the retardation of cathodic and anodic processes of acid corrosion are set forth. Bibliography: 33 references.

F.S.

1. Metals--Separation 2. Metals--Corrosion 3. Corrosion--Theory

Card 1/1

8/844/62/000/000/087/129
D423/D307

AUTHOR: Krasovitskaya, T. I.

TITLE: An experiment to modify wood by polymerization of monomer-
impregnated wood under the action of γ radiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
511-515

TEXT: The work was undertaken in view of the importance of deter-
mining the stability to radiation of certain materials used in nu-
clear energy technology. Air-dried samples of birch plywood were
subjected to γ radiation from a Co⁶⁰ source with an activity of
16,500 g-equiv.Ra at a dosage of 500 r/sec, in a volume of 500 ml,
at room temperature. Stability of the wood was affected only at do-
ses in excess of 10^6 r. At 200×10^6 r the wood crumbled between the
fingers, owing to destruction of the cellulose macromolecules. Fur-
ther samples were impregnated with styrene and acrylonitrile, wrap-
ped in cellophane and irradiated. At doses of 5 and 6×10^6 r the

Card 1/2

An experiment to modify ...

S/844/62/000/000/087/129
D423/D307

stability of samples impregnated with styrene was higher, and those impregnated with acrylonitrile lower than that of the controls. Evidence was obtained that during irradiation not only polymerization of the monomers (filling-in the cavities in the wood structure) but chemical interaction also occurred between the components of the wood and the monomers or polymers. It was shown that styrene actually is partly linked chemically to the wood (i.e. grafted). The percentage of grafted styrene increased with increased dosage. It was also shown that absorption of water by irradiated samples impregnated with styrene was of the same order as the controls, except for samples irradiated at 10×10^6 r. For samples impregnated with acrylonitrile, absorption of water was 30 - 60% less than that of the controls. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy lecotechnicheskiy institut (Moscow Forestry-Engineering Institute)

Card 2/2

L 8786-65 ENT(1)/EPA(b)/FS(v)-3/ENG(v)/EWA(d) Pg-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4 ASD(a)-5/
AFMDC/SSD/AFETR/AFTC(a)/ESD(t)/Pb-4 CW

ACCESSION NR: AP4043491

8/0293/64/002/004/0532/0538^B

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. V.; Kompaniyets, E. P.; Krasovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Routes of one-day artificial Earth satellites

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 532-538

TOPIC TAGS: one day Earth satellite, artificial Earth satellite,
circular orbit projection, Earth satellite route, route parameter

ABSTRACT: The projections on the surface of the Earth of circular orbits of one-day artificial Earth satellites are analyzed under the assumption that the satellite is influenced only by the Newtonian gravitational field of the Earth. These projections are closed curves for which the following equations are derived:

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin i}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin i}\right),$$

where λ is the geographical longitude, λ_0 is the longitude of the ascending node of the orbit, φ is the geocentric latitude, and i is the inclination of the orbit. With this equation, projection curves are

Card 1/2

L 8786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043491

traced for $\lambda_g = 30^\circ$ E, 150° E, and 90° W and for ℓ values in the interval $0^\circ \leq \ell \leq 180^\circ$. These curves have the form of a lemniscate with its center of symmetry on the equator. For the study of the characteristic features of these curves, the following parameters are introduced: λ_c , the longitude of the center of symmetry; ϕ_{\max} , the maximal value of the latitude attainable on the projection; and $(\Delta\lambda)_{\max}$, the maximal value of the longitudes, equal to $2(\lambda - \lambda_c)$. Working formulas for determining these parameters are derived when λ_g , ℓ_k , A_k (longitude, latitude and azimuth) of the terminal point of the projection of a powered-flight trajectory on the Earth are known. Orig. art. has: 38 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63

AT&T PRESS: 3106

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KRA-SOVITSKIY, A. I.

AID P - 1389

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 16/30

Author : Krasovitskiy, A. I., Eng.

Title : Remodeling the watertube supports of an economizer
of a high-pressure boiler

Periodical : Elek. Sta., 2, 47-49, F 1955

Abstract : The author describes a case of remodeling the
supports of an economiser of a TP-170-type boiler
manufactured by the Taganrog Boiler Plant.
8 drawings

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KPASCVITSKY, A.I.

AID P - 2537

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 21/32

Author : Krasovitskiy, A. I., Eng.

Title : Mounting and operation of centrifugal cinder catchers
of the VTI Design (All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

Periodical : Elek sta, 6, 48-51, Je 1955

Abstract : The article reports on the device installed in 1953, on
a boiler of the TP-170-1 type, either using or which uses
anthracite culm for fuel. The characteristics and
operational data of the cinder catcher as well as its
defects are discussed in great detail. Tables with
data are presented. Some operational defects are pointed
out. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRASOVITSKIY, A.I., inzhener.

Redesigning a system of hydraulic ash removal. Elek.sta. 28 no. 8:69
Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Boilers)

KRASOVITSKIY, A.I., inzhener; TRUSOV, S.I., inzhener.

Changing the system of pulverized fuel preparation using an intermediate bunker. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:82-83 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Coal, Pulverized)

Л.И.СИЧ, Аксентий Ильич; КОВЫЛЕКИН, А.А., инж., рецензент;
ЧЕВДОГЕЕВ, Н.И., научн. ред.; МАКАРОВ, В.К., ред.

[Modern machine shop ships] Sovremennye suda-masterskie.
Leningrad, "Sudostroenie," 1964. 249 p. (МИА 17:8)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.

5

The product of reduction of 6-nitrodiphenic acid B. M. Krasovitskiy, D. G. Pereyaslavets, and N. K. Lebyak (Kharkov State Univ.), *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 13, 97-101 (1955) (in Russian); cf. Schmidt and Lampf, *Ber.* 36, 3738 (1903). — When 6-nitrodiphenic acid is reduced according to S. and K. the resulting product m. 285°, and not higher as reported by them. The material cannot be chlorinated and is not 6-aminodiphenic acid, but *phenanthro[4,5-*e*]carboxylic acid* (I). The Ag salt was analyzed and the result corresponds to this structure; HNO₃ regenerates the original acid. I prep'd. from HNO₃ and fluorine. Its carboxylic acid has properties identical with the above. When 6-nitrodiphenic acid is reduced with Na₂S₂O₃, the product, m. 327°, forms a Ag salt having the compn. of I Ag salt; possibly another isomer of I is formed in this instance.

G. M. Kogolapoff

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KRASOVITS'K, B. M.

Azo dyes, derivatives of anilides of diphenic acid. B. M. Kravovits'k and E. S. Chotinik (A. M. Gorkii State Univ., Kharkov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 188-193 (1952) (in Russian). - Azo dyes prep from substituted anilides of diphenic acid are described; these show good light and weather stability. Comparison of color of these dyes with corresponding ones derived from BzOH indicates that doubling the size of the central unit does not significantly affect the color and other dye properties. Introduction of Br atoms into the 5,5'-positions does not have much effect on the color. Reduction with Na₂S₂O₄ of *m*- and *p*-O₂NCH₂ NHBr gave 45-50% of the corresponding *N*-benzylphenylenediamines, which were converted to azo dyes by coupling with a series of naphtholsulfonic acids for comparison purposes with the derivs. of the diphenic acid series. Condensation of *o,o'*-(C₆H₄COCOCl)₂ with nitroanilines in Cet₄, followed by reduction with Na₂S₂O₄ gave 40-50% *m*- and *p*-aminoanilides of diphenic acid. These were coupled with 2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, and 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, in alk. medium. The resulting dyes did not differ in color or in ab. spectra from the corresponding acids derived from BzOH. Both series of dyes showed very little direct affinity for cotton. All gave yellow-orange to red-violet shades to acid-dyed wool, with ab. max. 480-530 m μ . The coupling product of diphenic acid *m*-aminoanilide with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid had ab. max. 490 m μ ; that with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had ab. max. 520 m μ ; that with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had ab. max. 530 m μ . The 2nd dye after chrome treatment changed its color to green. Ice colors formed on cotton with Azotol A ranged from red to brown. Dyes with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene coupling agent were more deeply colored than those with 2-naphthol. The dye from coupling of the *m*-aminoanilide of diphenic acid with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene had ab. max.

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515 m μ ; that derived from 2-naphthol had ab_s max. 400 m μ . These were insol. in alkalies as expected. Coupling diazotized anilinoanilides of diphenic acid or BaOH with 1-naphthol, 2-chloro-1-naphthol, or 4-bromo-1-naphthol gave p-hydroxy azo dyes, the 1st 2 of which were unstable in alkali, while the last case gave a d/e insol. in alkali, since the coupling took place in the 2-position of naphthol; the ab_s max. of these 3 dyes were, resp., 480 m μ , 505 m μ , and 500 m μ . Condensation of diphenic anhydride with m- or p-nitroanilines in C₆H₆ gave 85-90% of the corresponding nitroanilines, which with Na₂SO₄ were reduced to 50-80% of the corresponding m- and p-aminoanilides, isolated as HCl salts. These were dissolved in 10% Na₂CO₃, treated with NaNO₂, and the mixts. added to a large excess of concd. HCl; the diazotized substances were coupled with the same components as are listed above. The resulting dyes gave yellow-orange to red-violet colors on wool. Ab_s max. of EtOH solns. of the dyes from mono-m-aminoanilide (I) of diphenic acid with 2-naphthol is about 500 m μ , as is that of the corresponding dianilide; with β -amino coupling agent the ab_s max. was about 490 m μ . I coupled with 2-naphthol-3,8-disulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 480 m μ ; the β -amino deriv., ab_s max. 500; I with 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 490 m μ ; the β -amino analog has ab_s max. 495 m μ ; I with 1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 490; β -amino analog 510; I with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 490; β -amino analog 510; I with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,8-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 520; β -amino analog 530; I with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with ab_s max. 530; β -amino analog 535 m μ . Chrome treatment dulls the colors of these dyes but makes them somewhat deeper on wool, with an increase of fastness. Bromination of phenanthrenequinone, followed by oxidation gave 3,5'-bibenzoanilinoanilide, which was converted to the respective bisbenzylaminoanilides and mono-m- and β -aminoanilides; the ab_s

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was diazotized by means of nitrosylsulfuric acid, the last 2 were diazotized as described above by conventional methods. These coupled with the components listed above produced azo dyes that dyed wool from orange to red-violet shades with considerable fastness. Chrome treatment deepened their colors and increased fastness, with some loss in brightness. I/e colors formed by coupling on cotton with azotols gave red colors. The ab_s max. of these dyes lie within 3 m μ of those of the unsubstituted analogs.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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B.M. Krasovitskii

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